REGISTERED No. 79—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,665.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 48 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance ...	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or out-station free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Correspondence: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Peart, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th September 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave Bombay	September 1873.	Leave Colombo	September 1873.
,, Ratnagherry	4	,, Galle	12
,, Vingorla	5	,, Nerapatam	17
,, Carwar	6	,, Pondicherry	18
,, Mangalore	7	,, Madras	20
,, Cananore	8	,, Cocanada	22
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Vizagapatam	23
,, Calicut	9	,, Bimlipatam	25
,, Beypore	9	,, Gopalpore	26
,, Cochin	10	,, False Point	27
,, Alleppy	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27
,, Tuticorin	12		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers of this line here or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers to the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and those who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BILADERI, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Hennessy, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	August 1873.	Sept. 1873.	Leave BUSREH	.....	17
,, Kurrachee	.....	27	,, Fao	.....	17
,, Guadur	Sept.	1	,, Bushire	.....	19
,, Muscat	.....	3	,, Linga	.....	24
,, Bunder Abbas	.....	5	,, Bunder Abbas	.....	26
,, Linga	.....	7	,, Bushire	.....	28
,, Bushire	.....	9	,, Muscat	.....	30
,, Koweit	.....	11	,, Guadur	.....	30
,, Fao	.....	11	,, Oct.		
,, Mahomerah	.....	11	,, Kurrachee	.....	3
Arrive BUSREH	.....	12	Arrive BOMBAY	.....	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. Hennessy, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Revell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Ferries :—

Ferry from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Colwa.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 4	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 4
Second Class	1 0	1 8	1 12	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 8	1 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8	0 10

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Colwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Colwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,300 Tons 550 H. P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 16th September. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th August 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 10th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Land-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. E. BAUDRY & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Dials for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 29th August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 Tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. H. Eardley, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 8th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (3,950 Tons and 450 H.P.,) will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Cheque of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 5th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n to Bombay	
Oct. 2	,, to Bombay	Nov. 6	,, to Calcutta	
,, 9	,, to Calcutta	,, 13	,, to Bombay	
,, 16	,, to Bombay	,, 20	,, to Calcutta	
,, 23	,, to Calcutta	,, 27	,, to Bombay	
		Dec. 4	,, to Calcutta	

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS £66

SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, Scarfs, Dhoties, Silk, Bengal Rooggoo, Eau de Cologne, &c., &c.

50 Boxes Table Can lles, 50 Boxes Carriage Candles, 6 Cases Cutlery, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

Bombay, 27th August 1873.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

2 Bales Tanned Skins.

A quantity of White and Green Paint.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7-8lbs.

20 Cases of Sparkling Wines, Hock, Moselle and Champagne.

5 ,, of Lemonade Gazeuse.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR CANDY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on account of the Underwriters :—

62 Tubs damaged Sugar Candy ex s.s. Bombay, transhipped from the s.s. Bokhara.

22 Tubs ditto ditto ex s.s. Sunda, transhipped from the s.s. Bokhara.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY, the 4th September, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned Jewellery, now on view.

On account and at the risk of the Mortgagor N. B. Jonjee of Mangalore and by order of Messrs. Bounsielle and Sale, the Mortgagee.

1 Very valuable gold Ear-ring set with 9 brilliant perfectly sized and shaped.

1 Rich gold ring set with 9 brilliants of exquisite purity.

1 Handsome Lady's Ring set with a large ruby surrounded with diamonds.

The above articles will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of damaged White Copper utensils, Canton Silk, and glass Bangles, in the Custom House, Fort.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st September at 2 P.M., at the Custom House, Fort on account and at the risk of the underwriters :—

Per Steamer Zambesi of Bokhara from Hongkong :—

A H C—

N F C R S— } No. 19—1 Case of damaged Canton Silk.

D P D & Co., No. 2—1 Case of damaged white Copper utensils.

1/5—5 Do. ,, ,, Glass Bang es.

7—1 Do. ,, ,, Lacquered ware.

Per Steamer Chusan of Bokhara from Hongkong :—

D H F. No 1/4—4 Cases of damaged white Copper utensils.

Per Zambesi of Bokhara from Hongkong, on account and at the risk of the consignees :—

D H P—5 Cases of damaged glass Bangles, plain.

Also, on account and at the risk of the underwriters, per s.s. Zambesi of Bokhara from Hongkong :—

H C—No. 1-6—6 Cases of damaged False Pearls, Nathias, Boxes and Trichs.

H C—No. 1-3—3 ,, ,, Glass Bangles.

E N C—No. 1-6—6 Cases of damaged Glass Bangles.

E S M—No. 1/1—1 ditto ditto ditto

,, 128—1 ditto ditto ditto

,, Ex Bombay—

,, 130—1 Case of Damaged Glass Bangles.

,, 1/6—1 ,, ditto ditto

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties or Four Bungalows, situate at Small Colaba.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of May 1872, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. the Attorneys of the Mortgagee do sell by Public Auction, on the premises TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, at 4 P.M., on account and at the risk of the late Eduljee Pestonjee Shroff, the Mortgagor, the valuable land & properties or four Bungalows, hereinunder described, viz :—

All those two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses adjoining each other, and under one roof, situate, lying and being at Small Colaba, in the suburbs of Fort and Co aba, in the island of Bombay, standing in the Books of Collector of Assessment under Nos. 75 and 76; and all that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house adjoining thereto, standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 56, and also, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing at the rear or back of the lastly described messuage, which said four several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are erected and standing on the ground belonging to Junardhun Pallajee Sett, which is the Zamindar or Landholder thereof, and which said ground contains altogether by admeasurement 466 5-9th four hundred and sixty-six and five-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and the said messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are bounded on the east partly by a public foot passage, and partly by the houses belonging to Furshotum Runsord, on the west by another public foot passage or road, called Pestonjee Road, on the north by the house of Mrs. Wise, and on the south by another public foot passage, called Borah Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, reference may be made to the undersigned, or at the office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th August 1873.

ROWLAND and CO., SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RILING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON, Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Re-prints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London. W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metal; will stand any degree of heat without blistering; dry in equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 8th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Office of the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, including the Presidency (Civil) Pay and Audit Branches, will be Established in the NEW SECRETARIAT BUILDING from the 1st September next.

J. L. LUSHINGTON, Accountant General.

Bombay, 26th August 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship TURKISH EMPIRE, from London, are hereby requested to SEND BOATS alongside for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expence of the concerned.

The Captain will in no way be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the Ship's side.

Freight to be paid, and Delivery Orders accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be sent for countersignature to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

AT the 39TH ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of the PROPRIETORS held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of May 1873, the Board of Directors reported that the estimated *Surplus Funds* beyond the sum of £729,892 Rs. 1-d. [the total calculated Reserve Funds set apart to meet all present and future liabilities] amounted to £237,755 12s. 7d. as against £222,508 3s. the corresponding figures for the previous year.

It was decided to allow the Holders of *all Participating Policies six years in force* A CASH BONUS applicable to a REDUCTION OF 10 PER CENT. in the year's Premium, from 15th May 1873 to 13th May 1874, thus reducing their Premium for the year to ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL RATE STIPULATED IN THE POLICY. The present will be the *tenth year realized*, in which the Reduction will have amounted to FIFTY PER CENT.

A Dividend to the Proprietors was declared of £1 18s. per Share, payable on the 30th June 1873, in addition to the 10s. per share for Interest due on the 31st December next.

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with Rates of Premium so low as those of the "Universal" and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than the above to its Assured.

To the successful operations of the Society, the steady progress made during its long experience of more than one-third of a century abundantly testifies.

A LIBERAL COMMISSION is allowed to Professional men and others upon their introduction of New business.

Persons properly qualified desirous of appointments as Agents to this Society in the Mofussil are invited to apply to the Undersigned.

Prospectuses, Rates, Forms of Proposal and every facility and information for effecting Assurances will be given on application to the Agents.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION DE BONIS NON of the Estate and Effects of HORMUSJEE RUTTONJEE BUNNAJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, who died on or about the 30th day of December 1865, have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BHICAIJEE, Daughter of Dorabjee Framjee. All persons indebted to the said Estate are required forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Bhicajee, or to us, as her Solicitors, and all persons having any Debt or Claim upon, or affecting the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims to us, as Solicitors to the said Bhicajee, at our Office, in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Hormusjee Ruttonjee Bunnajee among the persons entitled thereto without regard to any Debts or Claims not then notified to us or made known to her, and the said Administratrix will not be liable for the Assets so distributed to any person of whose Debt or Claim she shall not have had Notice at the time of such distribution.—Dated this 26th day of August 1873.

PRESCOT & WINTER, Solicitors to Bhicajee, the Administratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of BAI HAMABAI JIVAJI DHONDI, Widow of HORMUZJI RATANJI BANAJI, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, who died on or about the 28th day of January 1871, has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ROBABJI FRAMJI DHONDINA and DADABHOY NASARWANJI DHONDINA, two of the Executors thereof. All persons indebted to the said Estate are required forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said DOWAJI FRAMJI DHONDINA and DADABHOY NASARWANJI DHONDINA, or to us, as their Solicitors, and all persons having any Debt or Claim, upon or affecting the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims to us, as Solicitors to the said Executors, at our Office, in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said BAI HAMABAI, the Testatrix, among the persons entitled thereto without regard to any Debts or Claims not then sent in or made known to them, and the said Executors will not be liable for the Assets so distributed to any person of whose Debt or Claim they shall not have had Notice at the time of such distribution.—Dated this 26th day of August 1873.

PRESCOT & WINTER, Solicitors to Dorabji Framji Dhondina and Dadabhoy Nasarwanji Dhondina.

LETTER WEIGHING MACHINES, BY S. MORDAN & Co.

These Machines are strongly recommended for their superior strength, finish, and extreme accuracy of adjustment.

To Weigh	4 ounces and	8 tolas	Rs. 8 8
,,	8 ,,	16 ,,	,, 11 8
,,	16 ,,	32 ,,	,, 20 0
,,	8 ,,	96 ,,	,, 30 0

Greaves' Portable Letter Weigher, to weigh 2 ounces and 4 drachms, simple, accurate, and not liable to derangement. Price in neat case ... ,, 4 8

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

THE following UNCLAIMED ARTICLES, now lying at the Jubbulpore Joint Lost Property Office, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, if not claimed and removed within one month from date, and all charges due thereon paid.

CECIL STEPHENSON.

Agency Office, Calcutta, 23rd August 1873.

1 Package of Tents from Veerumgaum, addressed to Mynsookh, Cawnpore.

1 Parcel from Bombay, addressed to Runkissen, Agra.

1 Bag of Betel Nuts and 1 bundle of Rope from Bombay, addressed to Ba hakissen and Chooree Lall, Agra.

1 Bag of Cool Dust from Bhosawul, addressed to Ebraimjee Abdool Ally, Allahabad.

2 Bundles of Piece Goods from Gulburga, addressed to Government Agent at Cawnpore, and, some bundles of Native Clothes and Bedding, Durries, Bundles of Sundries, 1 Black Shawl, 1 Tin Parcel, 1 Deal Case containing Sundries, 1 Bundle of Walking Stick, 1 Bundle of Umbrellas, 1 Bundle of old Mats, 1 Bag of Brass and Copper Ware, 1 Basket of Utensils, 1 Black Valise marked C.S. Wallace, 1 Courier Bag, and some other miscellaneous articles without address.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand are enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at R. .38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sizes.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInne's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powders.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engine complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Oil Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their

AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from deleterious India Rubber. Manufactory—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Ireland-Ireland, Vanon, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipanni, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's fair-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Photochrone, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent-street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited) have the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of their SEASON'S STOCK of GYMKHANA KIT, which has been carefully selected by "Messrs. JAMES LILLYWHITE & COMPANY," for whose Manufactures they are the Sole Agents in this Presidency. The Company claim a superiority for these articles over similar importations to this country, being selected with a special view to the requirements of the Indian climate by a Firm who are acknowledged to be the first in London for Cricketing Materials and whose practical knowledge secures to Constituents advantages rarely obtainable in this country.

By special arrangements TREACHER & COMPANY are in a position to offer this KIT at a small increase on English retail rates, guaranteeing it at the same time to be of the best Manufacture.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4 4	4 12
Do. Double do. ..... for Club use... ,,	3 8	4 0

BATS.

A 1 Cane Treble-handled Clapbats	16 12	17 0
Treble Whalebone	10 12	12 0
Single Cane	9 0	10 0
Match Bats, best selected	6 8	7 0
Do. do. for practice	5 0	5 8
Presentation Bats	18 0	20 0

BOOTS (CRICKETING).

Boots, best Buckskin, with spikes	per pair	10 0	11 0
Shoes do.	do. ,,	10 0	11 0

GLOVES (CRICKETING).

Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber	per pair	5 0	5 8
Gauntlets, for wicket keeping, superior ventilated	,,	6 4	7 0

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buckskin, and Chamois Skin		5 8	to 7 0
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from		2 8	to 10 0
Sheets, Scoring	per dozen	2 4	2 12

STUMPS.

Stumps, best, with brass tops and iron points, from		5 0	to 9 0

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKETING KIT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Nets, for Long-stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with planted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.	each 16 0	18 0
Measures, solid leather, from 22 yards upwards, from	3 0 to	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality, per dozen	1 12	2 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	each 0 14	1 0

RACKET KIT, By Lillywhite, Jeffery, and Wilson.

Racket Bats, of best quality		10 0	11 0
,, ,, Cane Handle		12 8	14 0
,, Balls	per doz.	1 8	1 12
Fives ,, ...	,,	3 12	4 4
Racket Shoes, ,, ...	,,	10 0	11 0
,, Presses	from	5 0 to	10 0
,, String	per set.	3 8	4 0

FENCING KIT.

Foils, best Steel		6 8	7 0
Masks	from	8 0 to	10 0
Lunging Pads, best		8 0	9 0
Jackets		12 0	13 0
Single Sticks	per pair	1 0	1 4
Basket Hand Guards	,,	1 4	1 8
Buffal ,, ,, ...	,,	4 8	5 0

QUOITS.

Steel, best	per lb.	0 12	0 14
Galvanized Iron	,,	0 10	1 2
,, Brass	,,	1 8	1 12

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS OR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to the following

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	17 0			Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Overland do	27 0			Shirts, per pair	9 8
Warm do	35 0	Sleeping Suits, each ...	6 8 to 17 0	Pillow Cases, each	2 0
Capes, from	35 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Portmanteaus, or Bags, from	12 8 to 15 0
	10 6	Travelling do	2 0	Overland Trunks	28 0
Dressing Gowns	23 0	Rug Straps	2 0	Best Leather do	52 0
Pyjamas	16 8	Patent Lock Straps	5 0	Solid Leather do

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

In Exchange on London there has been a slight alteration in rates and the tendency is against sellers.

In Government Securities there has not been much doing, and prices are a little weak at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 11/16d. to 33/32d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. to 27/32d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10¾d. to 15/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 7/16d. to 15/32d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10 19/32d. to 1d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s 10 11/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10¼d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞.
Do demand 100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅝
Do. demand..... 100 1/16 to 100⅛

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 226.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111¼
Four & half per cent. 106
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 105
15 years' Debenture Loans 105
10 years' do. do. 106
5 years' do. do. 105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate 112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1873 97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 6½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. for 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 9½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-5-6
Carolus 200
Mexican Dollars 229
Five-Francs Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

There has been no Freight Market during the past two days. Europeans] have stopped shipping, and natives are busy with holidays. P. and O. rates are down to £2-10-0 and Canal £2-7-6 ; cargo scarce ; no cotton shipping. By sail the charterers of the William Woodbury have had to buy cargo to fill her up, there being no inquiry for freight by sailers.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d. nominal. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabollams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bils ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.

Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Ye Idea ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 7s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Cotton ..... £3 7s. 6d. nominal
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ... Sale ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 26TH AUGUST 1873.

Market quiet and prices unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
32,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	765
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Pres. Issue ...	255
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	410 ml.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	122
10,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9-20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	10 9-16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 1-2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 5-8	d.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,495
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co., Ld.	95
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	810
1,000	1, 0	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

800	1,000	all	50p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,455
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,685
300	3,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,190
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,600
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,120
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,235
900	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,230
800	2,500	all	150p.c.	Oriental	3,325
660	2,500	400	216p.c.	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co....	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	190p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	775
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	550
750	3,000	650	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	225
150	12,000	11,400	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,470
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,150
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,200
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	4,700
350	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all		Fort Press Co.....	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	425
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	450	350	425 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	675
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press....	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	650
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	450
180	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
150	350	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	...	...	...	Vo'kart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,365
1,000	50	11	44p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	102
1,000	50	all	14 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	425
2,500	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done yesterday in Piece-goods has been very small, and prices show no change at all. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

750 pieces Grey Shirtings		40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs.	4 2 6
1,500 ,, ,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4 0 0
1,500 ,, ,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4 10 0
1,500 ,, ,,	Madapollams	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs.	,,	2 2 6
1,200 ,, ,,	4 ,,	32 in. 24 yds. 2½ lbs.	,,	1 13 3

COTTON.

The market closed very quiet with almost no demand. There is, however, no change in prices The following purchase is reported to have been made by a European firm yesterday :—

25 candies Dharwar ..... at Rs. 190 per candy.

YARNS.

The market continues dull, and nothing has transpired yesterday

METALS.

No sales have come to our notice.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Ville de Bruxelles...	Seaton	Tellicherry, July 23.
26	Flora (s)	Zerich	Trieste, August 1.
	Turkish Empire.....	Whitemore ...	London, May 9.
	Glenroy	Bews	Calcutta, June 28.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Dunedin	McLaren	Mouhmain.
	Mala	Morrison	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels were entered out for leading yesterday :—Steamer Gogah, to Bhownuggur and Gogah.
Barque Ville de Bruxelles, to Havre.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Travancore (s), 15 bales wool, Chimundass Natomdass.
Wimbledon (s), 40 bales wool, Nursee Vestuldass.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore (s), 1 case silk carpet, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR DUNDEE.

Royal Saxon, 50 tons old iron, Johnson & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 25.

Morse, Captain, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 25.

Mayhew, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Baroda.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 23.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Capt W E Law, Supt, Rajpootana (State) Railway Police, has been granted thirty days' privilege leave of absence, and availed himself of the same on the forenoon of the 28th July 1873.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr George Rae, Surveyor, 4th grade, for two months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st Sept 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col G Hamilton, Barrack Master, Chuckrata, is granted forty-two days' privilege leave from 3rd September 1873.

Capt John Chalmers, Barrack Master, Delhi, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from 17th Aug 1873.

Mr F C Murray, Asst Engr, Jullundur Division, 4th Circle Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave from 25th Sept 1873, or such subsequent date as he is able to avail himself of it.

Major W R Tucker, R E, Ex Engr, Fort William Division, returned from one month's privilege leave and re-assumed charge of the Division on the forenoon of 18th instant.

Mr J W O'Donnell, Ex Engr, made over, and Capt G E Sanford, R E, received, charge of the Lucknow Division on the forenoon of the 11th instant, on which date the former availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Inspector General, Military Works, No 4337, dated 21st ultimo.

Lt D'Aguilar, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his departure from the Dugshai Division on the afternoon of the 5th Aug 1873, and reported his arrival in the Rawulpindi Division on the 11th idem.

Lt D'Aguilar is attached to the Office of the Suptg Engr, 8th Circle, Military Works, which post he joined on the 13th instant.

YARKAND MISSION.

Arrangements having been made for the periodical despatch of a post bag between the Secretariat Office, Lahore, and the Camp of the Yarkand Mission, it is requested that all letters, parcels, &c., for any members of the Yarkand Mission may be addressed to the care of E W Trotter, Esq., Asst Secy, Lahore.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 29	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Sept. 20	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 8	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	Aug. 29	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 29	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Fics.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Fics.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	4	...	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 ann. and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

Friday.....	Aug. 29	Monday	Nov. 3
,, ...	Sept. 5	,, ...	,, 10
,, ...	,, 12	,, ...	,, 17
,, ...	,, 19	,, ...	,, 24
7 P.M.			Dec. 1
Monday.....	Sept. 29	,, ...	,, 8
,, ...	Oct. 6	,, ...	,, 15
,, ...	,, 13	,, ...	,, 21
,, ...	,, 20	,, ...	,, 29
,, ...	,, 27		

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Sept. 8	Tuesday.....	Nov. 4
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	,, 18
Tuesday.....	Oct. 7	,, ...	Dec. 2
,, ...	,, 21	,, ...	,, 16
		,, ...	,, 30

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Sept. 20	Saturday	Nov. 15
,, ...	Oct. 18	,, ...	Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay, to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental Dates.*	
Friday	Aug. 29	Friday	Sept. 5
,, ...	Sept. 26	Monday	Oct. 6
Monday	Oct. 27	,, ...	Nov. 3
,, ...	Nov. 24	,, ...	Dec. 1
,, ...	Dec. 22	,, ...	,, 29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase, from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

*4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Friday.....	Aug. 29	Monday.....	Oct. 27
,, ...	Sept. 26	,, ...	Nov. 24

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

*27th Aug. 1873.	6th Oct. 1873.	*21st Nov. 1873.	
30th ,, ,,	*16th ,, ,,	24th ,, ,,	
3rd Sept. 1873.	13th ,, ,,	28th ,, ,,	
6th ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,	*1st Dec. 1873.	
*10th ,, ,,	20th ,, ,,	5th ,, ,,	
13th ,, ,,	*24th ,, ,,	8th ,, ,,	
13th ,, ,,	27th ,, ,,	12th ,, ,,	
17th ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,	*15th ,, ,,	
22nd ,, ,,	3rd ,, ,,	19th ,, ,,	
*20th ,, ,,	7th Nov. 1873.	22nd ,, ,,	
24th ,, ,,	14th ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,	
27th ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,	

Note.—The Steamers sailing on the dates marked with an *asterisk*, are Persian Gulf Steamers.

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mumar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednugur and Sevoor.....	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deesan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapooles, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ELLIOT—August 22nd, at Akola, Berar, the wife of F. A. H. Elliot, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUMFREY—August 22nd, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain J. C. T. Humfrey, 19th Regiment, of a daughter.

MORDE—August 18th, at Ghazeeabad, N. W. P., the wife of Armin V. Morde, of a daughter.

RUST—August 22nd, at a Bahabad, the wife of T. A. Rust, of a son.

DEATHS.

MEARS—August 21st, at Jumalpore, Sydney Allen, the infant son of Allen Mears, Esq., aged 3 months and 25 days.

OAKES—July 30th, at Secunderabad, Granville Ernest, infant son of Captain A. R. Oakes, 3rd Regiment Hydrabad Contingent, aged six months.

TAYLOR—August 21st, at Trinity House, Bangalore, Ellen Mabel, infant daughter of Herbert and Ellen Ann Taylor, of Coorg.

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Pro Bono Publico should write direct to the Educational authorities.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1873.

Observers of the course of events in Spain since the abdication of King Amadeo must be gratified to learn that there seems to be now good reason to hope that some degree of order is about to be established in that country. Since the departure of the Italian Prince there have been continual changes in the Government, and no Government has been strong enough to prevent the country being made the theatre of deplorable anarchy ; and though the Spanish peasantry concern themselves but little regarding Republicans, Insurgents, or Carlists, caring less what form of government obtains than the cultivators of the soil of other European countries, the political confusion, the daily skirmishes between the Republican troops and the adherents of Don Carlos, and the atrocities of the Republican insurgents in the south, have formed a picture which could only be looked upon with pity and regret. With an ordinary Government, of course, such a condition of harrassing disquietude would have been short lived, but unfortunately the squabbles in the Cortes and the consequent changes in the Ministry have prevented any effectual means being taken to rid the invaded provinces of the Carlists or keep down insurrection. Fortunately for the Government, its weakness has not had to compete with strength in the north, and the Insurgents in Murcia and other provinces of the south have not secured the general sympathy of the people, but have on the contrary been in many places resisted. Fortunately, too, the Carlists and the Insurgents can render each other no assistance, each looking upon the other with greater hatred than they bestow even upon the Government at Madrid. This being so, it does not require more than a moderately powerful Government to restore order, and we are glad to know that more support is being given Signor Salmeron than was enjoyed by Signor Pi y Margall, and that the new President is likely to secure the honour of effecting the pacification of the country.

Let us see what is the "situation" with which the Ministry have now to deal. Taking first the Carlists, we find that for months past a sort of guerilla warfare has been carried on by them in the northern provinces of Navarre, Biscay, Alava, and Guipuzcoa, and to a small extent also in Catalonia. Great things have been promised by them, but they have been able to make little progress, their greatest feats being the blowing up of sundry bridges and such like works. Bilboa and several other towns have been besieged by them it is true, but generally without success. While we speak thus of the Carlists, however, we must in candour say that much cannot be said of the conduct of the Government troops. There seems to have been more of bravado than of energy on the part of both, and to those familiar with war on a grand scale, the sieges of the Carlists and the skirmishes provoked by their presence must appear more in the light of burlesque than of real warfare. The entire Carlist force has never been estimated at a higher figure than 28,000 ; and that we are inclined to consider an exaggeration. A month ago, at least, we know from the English papers, Carlist advices gave as the strength of their men under arms 10,000 in Navarre, 4,000 in Biscay, 1,000 in Alava, and 1,000 in Guipuzcoa, and we know that their armed force in Catalonia was insignificant. Since then, no doubt, arms and ammunition have been landed for the Carlists at Fontarabia, but in no great numbers. Whatever be the number of the Carlist troops, however, 20,000 or 30,000, the Government forces have been able, if not to push them across the frontier or into the sea, at least to prevent their gaining any special advantage, and the town of Bilboa, to which they laid siege more than a month ago, is still too much for them. To take a general view of the condition of affairs in the north, it may be said that no substantial advantage has lately been gained by either of the contending parties But turning to the south we have a different and more cheerful view—the Government troops almost everywhere victorious and the insurrection being stamped out. We can look upon the struggle in the north as a fair game of Monarchy *versus* Republicanism, each party to the game having its supporters amongst the people ; but in the south we have seen excesses which can have no defence or admirers, brutal murders of Republicans by Republicans, public buildings in such cities as Seville set in flames by the *petroleur*, and inhabitants fleeing from their homes in anticipation of a reign of terror. This state of things, we are glad to know, has now nearly come to an end. Seville, Valencia, Granada, and Cadiz have surrendered to the Republican troops, so that the insurrection is considered to be effectually stamped out in Andalusia ; and the only place of importance still in the hands of insurgents is Carthagena, to which General Contreras escaped after his followers had been routed on the road to Madrid. Contreras has played no small part in Spain lately. If the insurrections were under the guidance of any leading spirit that spirit we believe was Contreras'. Making Carthagena his headquarters, he even went so far as to constitute a Government, with Ministers for the different departments of the State, he himself to be its head, and issued a decree ordering the arrest of all the Ministers of the regular Government at Madrid, asserting in a memorandum addressed to the Consuls in that city that he was independent of the executive power in Madrid, and that he was in complete harmony with sixty members of the Left party in the Cortes. Probably some of the forty-four Intransigentes who seceded from the Chamber were sympathisers with the insurrection, but when Contreras' memorandum was issued the Extreme Left had seen how little real power it possessed, and it protested against his assertion. He also caused a medal to be struck at Carthagena bearing a laurel crown which was to be given, with a monthly pension of 30 reals, to all soldiers or volunteers who would join the insurrection. Government troops are now, no doubt, pressing upon this last refuge of the insurgents, and the escape of Contreras and his followers by sea is prevented by the presence of the war vessels in the harbour.

This being the state of affairs in the south, the Government of Signor Salmeron is now therefore in a better position to cope with the Carlist forces in the north ; and, judging from the telegrams which have arrived of late, we are confident that unless Don Carlos receives some extraordinary assistance which cannot be foreseen from the Ultramontanists in France, those forces will not remain many months longer on Spanish soil. The late secession of the Intransigentes, or Extreme Left, from the Cortes, has weakened instead of strengthened that party, having induced the more moderate to adopt a more decided attitude ; and the election of Signor Salmeron as President, which followed partly as a consequence of this, led a number of Liberals, who had to some extent withdrawn from the political arena, to come forward with their support to the Government. The fact seems to be that the excesses of the insurgents,—and the insurrections have been to some extent attributed to the influence of the Intransigentist Deputies,—led upon all the more moderate parties to the conviction that the only hope of salvation to the country lay in sinking small differences and in supporting a Liberal though not extreme Government. It may be that, once the insurrections are suppressed and the Carlists overpowered, party warfare may break out again with as great bitterness as ever—and the question of whether the Republic shall be Federal or "One and Indivisible" is likely enough to cost the country a civil war—but so far as the present "situation" is concerned Signor Salmeron, with a sympathetic Cortes and an army increased by the Reserve of 80,000 men, now being called out, should soon be able to free the country from anarchy, insurrection, and Carlists.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF COLONEL MACKENZIE.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S MISSION.

PILGRIMAGES TO FRANCE.

FRANCE.

PERSIA AND TURKEY.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST.

Colonel Mackenzie, Deputy Quartermaster-General, has been accidentally drowned at Dartmoor.

LONDON 25TH AUGUST, EVENING.

Sir Samuel Baker has arrived safely at Cairo.

Three persons were killed and forty injured at the recent collision of an excursion train on the Great Northern Railway at Retford.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST.

Pilgrimages to France are increasing. Five hundred English Roman Catholics under the leadership of the Duke of Norfolk are about to make a pilgrimage to the shrine of Saint Mary of Alacoque.

PARIS, 25TH AUGUST.

It is authoritatively announced that the recent fusionist statements are incorrect, and that the only fact is a complete and absolute union of the Princes. No programme has yet been agreed upon.

A speech of the Duc de Broglie emphatically repeats that Government is resolved to defend principles of social order and invites the assistance of all honest citizens ; the speech warmly praises Marshal MacMahon, around whom it declares all should rally.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25TH AUGUST.

The Shah leaves here to-morrow. His visit has been marked by great cordiality. Preliminaries of a treaty between Turkey and Persia, for adjusting all pending questions, are being negociated.

MADRID, 26TH AUGUST.

The siege of Carthagena is about to commence ; General Campos is only awaiting a siege train and reinforcements. The Spanish wooden fleet has retired, being unable to cope with the fire from the batteries.

The authorities at Bilbao have ordered all foreign vessels to quit the harbour.

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firmer. Fair Dhollera 5 15/16d.

The s.s. Vibilia passed through the Suez Canal, outward bound, for Bombay.

Arrival—Cella.

Departure—Corinna.

The Code of Civil Procedure is extended to Neemuch Cantonment, with the Political Agent in Malwa as Appellate Court, and the Governor General's Agent for Central India as High Court.

The *Indian Observer* is informed that the published list of applicants to be examined by the Indian Finance Committee contains the names of several who have not applied personally, but have been recommended by Indian Associations or Societies.

The *Gazette of India* publishes a long batch of promotions in the Financial Department with a resolution for increasing the number of probationers of Class VI., with a view to longer and more complete training in the clerical work of the department.

Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate of Police, will go to the Small Causes Court from the 5th September next, on which day Mr. O'Leary leaves for England on six months' leave ; Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee as already announced will go to the Girg

A DAY AT KHANDALLA.

COMEDIETTA IN ONE ACT.

Personages.

Mrs Ogilvie, (25) Major Ricketts, B.E. (50)
Augustus Jones, P.W.D. (25)

Time—*Afternoon.* Scene—*Khandalla.*

Interior of Travellers' Bungalow at Khandalla. Jones discovered in an easy chair. Doors R. and L. Centre door at end of stage. Chairs and table.

Jones—Boy! (*enter boy*) Ag lao. (*exit boy and re-enter with fire—Jones lights cigarette; rising from chair.*)—Capitally managed, by Jove! (*Looks at watch*)—Let me see—ten to 3—train's due—and she must have arrived. She!—what a delicious sound the word has when it applies to the being you love and when that being is a charming young widow of five and twenty with eight hundred a year! By the bye, I hope there's no mistake about that figure. I never could make out when she lost her husband—it can't be very long ago, yet there's not a sign of mourning about her, not even a big portrait of the late Mr. Ogilvie worn as a brooch. There's something deuced mysterious about that first husband of Mrs. Ogilvie's. Boy! (*enter boy*) Peg lao! (*exit boy and re-enter with brandy and soda, places on table, and retires.*) An appreciative and paternal Government gives me two fifty per mensem, add to that eight hundred pounds a year, and we can live very comfortably, I fancy. When I heard she was coming up here to-day I made up my mind to come too. Yesterday was a Hindoo holiday; to-day's another; to-morrow's another—no, to-morrow's Sunday—that's a Christian holiday, I think—Monday, Parsee holiday; Tuesday's a Mahomedan holiday; and we never work in the Public Works Department on native holidays: so that I've plenty of time before me. Boy! (*enter boy.*) Ag lao—(*Boy brings fire.*) Oh, Arabella! Arabella Ogilvie! will you be less obdurate to my suit and become Mrs. Augustus Jones?—Hallo! Who's this? Military swell evidently.

Enter Major Ricketts, smutpee, undress uniform, riding whip, small box in hand.

Major—Occupied, by Jingo! Hallo! Messman! boy! Kitmutgharwalla—koi hai?

Jones (aside)—Seems in a deuce of a rage.

Enter Messman and Boy running.

Major—Tum kiko waste nahim bolo dusra sahib log?—why the devil didn't you say some other person's here? Got any other room?

Jones (advancing)—Permit me, Colonel, permit me——(*To servants*) Jao tum log.

[*Exit Messman and Boy.*

Major—Major, Sir, Major,—(*aside*) intelligent face.

Jones—I retained this room, Colonel——

Major—Major, Sir,—(*aside*) evidently a gentleman.

Jones (pretends not to hear him)—But I need not say, General, that it is quite at your disposal.

Major—Major, Sir; though I may say that if you, Sir—if services, Sir—if hardwork, Sir—you understand—I ought to have had my Brigade long since.

Jones—I quite believe you. Same old story—tyranny abroad, favouritism at home.

Major—Just so; (*aside*)—most intelligent person. I'm obliged for your offer, Sir. I don't expect to remain here: merely came to meet a friend, ahem! Allow me to put my things down—thanks. Messman! (*Enter Messman.*) Bungalow ke kitab lao—(*exit and re-enter Messman with book.*)

Major (aside)—Find out his name—don't like to ask—last arrival of course. (*Open and looks down book.*) Sir Harcourt Grosvenor, Bart, with servant. By Jupiter! I thought he was some sprig of nobility on his travels—he's a nephew of the Duke's. (*Advances to Jones*)—Ahem! Had good sport since your arrival in the gorgeous East, Sir Harcourt?

Jones (surprised)—Sir Harcourt! My name is——

Major (interrupting him)—Sir Harcourt Grosvenor,—I knew you at once from your likeness to your lamented father—same blue eyes, same aristocratic profile, same fine figure—wonderfully like him, Sir, wonderfully like him.

Jones—Am I really? (*aside*)—Is the old buffer chaffing, or does he really think I'm the Baronet? Shouldn't wonder——

Major—Ah, Sir Harcourt, pray take a seat, Sir Harcourt. You're one of the lucky ones—twenty thousand a year and nothing to do; while here am I, shedding my best blood for my country's sake and still only a Brevet Major in this accursed climate.

Jones—If I can do anything you know——

Major—By Jingo, but you can, my dear boy. You'll excuse the familiarity. I knew your late father well: when you get back tell your uncle the Duke that you know a meritor—well, say a deserving officer,—who ought to have been a General years since; and rest assured, Sir Harcourt, that the life blood of Major Robinson Ricketts, B.E., shall be poured at a sign of your little finger into the cup of sacrifice and placed at your disposal.

Jones—Thanks; rather a nasty drink I should say. Out on sick leave, Major?

Major—Well, not exactly; in fact, I may tell you, Sir Harcourt,—strictest confidence of course,—I'm a married man!

Jones—Are you really—much?

Major—Much what?

Jones—Much married?

Major—Considerably so. I have reason to think that my wife is here—here at Khandalla.

Jones—No!

Major—Yes; come over to meet her cousin. Blood and thunder, Sir Harcourt, if I catch them, there'll be mur-r-r rder done!

Jones—Don't; pray be calm, Colonel.

Major—Calm, Sir, calm, I'm quite calm—feel my pulse. I've been married three times, Sir Harcourt, and I never had half so much worry in my life as I have with the present partner of my bosom.

Jones—Young and handsome, eh, Colonel?

Major—Both, Sir,—all my wives have been so and always will be so. There is perhaps just a trifling disparity between us—I'm fifty and she is only eighteen; but the blood of my family, Sir, is green up to ninety.

Jones—Green! I always thought blood was red.

Major—Figuratively speaking of course, Sir Harcourt. I mean that at 50 I am younger than half the young men of 25 now-a-days.

Jones—I should never have given you that age, Colonel.

Major—Would you not? (*aside*)—thorough man of the world—Sir Harcourt, I don't mind telling you that I am a misunderstood man. I ought to have been C-in-C, but for professional jealousy; I ought to have been at the Horse Guards, but for the envy of those in possession. I'm the best shot and the boldest rider in India, though I say it as shouldn't. I've killed ten score tigers, Sir, most of them fifteen feet long—but why go on?

Jones—Oh, pray do—one doesn't meet a man of your mettle every day.

Major—You're too good, Sir Harcourt; and do you think, Sir, that I will allow my wife to meet her cousin Adolphus here without my permission? No, Sir, not twenty cousins shall stop the exercise of my legitimate authority.

Jones—Don't get excited, Colonel.

Major—Excited! Why, I am as as calm as you are—feel my pulse,—never was excited in my life, not even, Sir, when Colin Campbell called me to the front after the battle of Mozuffernuggur, and said before the whole army, "Captain," said the C-in-C.—I was only a Lieutenant before,—"you're the glory of the British army, and I shall mention you to Her Most Gracious Majesty on my return home."

Jones—Did he?

Major—Did he what?

Jones.—Mention you?

Major.—Forgot all about it, just like my luck. But I mustn't lose my time. I am off to prowl about the neighbourhood, Sir Harcourt, and if I come across them—one of us will be buried in Khandalla, that's all. *Au revoir—au revoir.* [*Exit by centre door.*

Jones—Mad—Mad—as a Malay run-a-mucker—Deuced unfortunate his turning up here just now. Where is Arabella, Mrs. Ogilvie? Missed the train for a G. M—woman always do miss the train somehow. [*Goes to door and looks out.*] No, by Jove! Here she is—the sweetest widow in creation. Now to watch my opportunity and pop the momentous question. [*Exit R. H.*

Enter Mrs Ogilvie (C.D.) in travelling costume: veil down.

Mrs. O.—Oh dear! I hope I am in time. To think that it is three months since he left me—three long months of separation! If I did not love my husband as well as I do, it might be dangerous to leave me three months thus alone in Bombay; but he has promised to decline all Government missions in future unless I can accompany him. Messman!

Enter Messman.

Have you any one staying here? any one recently arrived?

Messman—Two Sahibs is here, Mem Sahib. I not know names, but write in book.

Mrs. O.—Give it me quick. [*Messman hands her the book, which she opens and reads.*] Mr. Augustus Jones—why that must be that very attentive but obnoxious young man who I seem to meet everywhere in Bombay,—Sir Harcourt Grosvenor—don't know him,—Major Robinson Ricketts—don't know him. No, my husband is not here yet—I must wait till he comes. Won't he be pleased to see me, the darling, especially as he does not know I have come to meet him instead of waiting his arrival in Bombay [*To Messman*]—Can I have a private room for a few hours? I expect a gentleman to meet me here to-day.

Messman—Yes, Mem Sahib; this way, Mem Sahib, this way. [*Exeunt L. H.*

Enter Major Ricketts slowly and cautiously.

Major—No one! I have traced her to this bungalow—she is here—my wife is here, that is certain, but she is all alone. I am puzzled. What has become of the cousin? I can't find the least trace of him: no one at all resembling him has come either by road or by train. Mystery! Enigma! But are not all women enigmas? I'll consult Sir Harcourt Grosvenor.

Enter Jones from R.H.

Jones—Ha! Back again, Colonel!

Major—Major.

Jones—I hope your chase has been successful.

Major—Thanks! You're uncommonly kind for my honour.

Jones—I don't mean that: I mean found Mrs. Ricketts, your wife in fact.

Major—I have; but alone. Hush! don't speak so loud, she is here!

Jones—Here! What, in this bungalow! You don't say so! I have not seen her.

Major (with voice)—There is a mystery which I must fathom. From the description I gave the station master he told me at once that the lady had come on here; that she was alone, but said she expected a gentleman to meet her. Now that gentleman can't be me!

Jones—No, that's evident.

Major—Then it must be some one else.

Jones—That also seems clear.

Major—What would you do?

Jones—What would I do!

Major—Yes, what would you do?

Jones—Well, I think I'd go back to Poona.

Major—What! leave my wife here to meet her cousin alone?

Jones—But he isn't here.

Major—But he may come?

Jones—Then I'd stop and see.

Major—But I can't. I haven't got leave of absence.

Jones—Then I'd go back.

Major—Without my wife—never!

Jones—I'd take her with me.

Major—Suppose she won't come?

Jones—I'd leave her behind.

Major—Stay; I have an idea.

Jones—An idea to stay?

Major—If you will help me, I'll give her a fright.

Jones—Yourself?

Major—Hush! not so loud. She is in the next room. I'll go away. She will probably come out. Suppose you pretend to make love to her!

Jones—Who? I! But I don't know her.

Major—If you did, you don't suppose I'd permit you to do anything of the kind.

Jones—Well, but I don't see your plan!

Major—Listen then. My wife appears: you scrape acquaintance with her: in ten minutes you make a declaration of love: I rush in: tableau: my wife screams: I swear I'll shoot you: you skedaddle: my wife faints, implores my forgiveness, and I take her home at once.

Jones—A very pretty rôle for me to play.

Major—What does it matter? You're not a fixture like me in this cursed country, but here to-day and off to-morrow; besides I suppose you're going up country after tiger——?

Jones—Ahem! Well, and what then?

Major—You may get mauled or killed.

Jones—Pleasant.

Major—No, but probable—lots of fellows do, and meanwhile you'll have rendered me a considerable service.

Jones—I'll be shot if I do anything of the sort.

Major—No, no, my dear boy—I'll only pretend to shoot you.

Jones—You're very good. Hush! I hear voices. I must tell you that your wife is not the only lady here—there is another.

Major—The deuce there is! Can it be Adolphus in disguise?

Jones—Nonsense. You don't know the lady. Come this way into my room—(*aside*) how shall I get rid of this lunatic?

[*Exeunt R. H.*

Enter Mrs. Ogilvie from L. H.

Mrs. O.—How the time drags. When will that train come in? Let me read once more his last letter—(*she takes a letter out of her pocket and reads it*)—"I shall leave Sholapore on Saturday and reach Khandalla about 4—if you like to meet me there, my darling——" Oh, how I long to see him again, my own dear husband—in a few moments——

Enter Jones softly R. H.

Ha! here he is! No, it is that horrid young man from Bombay again.

Jones—May I come in? I hope I——

Mrs. O.—Pray don't mind me;—this is the dawk bungalow, I believe.

Jones—Oh, Mrs. Ogilvie, I am so extremely pleased to find you here.

Mrs O. (coldly)—Opinions may differ on that point, Mr.——, I beg pardon, I have almost forgotten your name—Jones.

Jones (with fervor)—Would that I could forget yours.

Mrs. O.—Sir!

Jones—I knew you were coming up to-day, and I came expressly to see if I could be of any service to you.

Mrs. O—Indeed! Pray how did you obtain that information, may I ask?

Jones—I overheard you say so to Mrs. Pynecroft at her dinner party on Wednesday.

Mrs. O.—Very honourable, I must say, to play the spy upon ladies.

Jones—How am I to blame? When I see you, I see no one else; and when I hear you speak, all other voices seem stilled to me—(*aside*) that's rather good!

Mrs. O.—Very pretty—but extremely absurd. Really, Mr. Jones, I don't know why you persecute me thus. I am not aware that I ever gave you the least encouragement.

Jones—Does iron know why the magnet attracts it? Can the moth avoid the candle? Can I tell you why I find you the most charming of women—the only one I ever adored?—(*aside*) I'm in the stream now!

Mrs. O.—This is intolerable. Once for all, Mr. Jones, I beg most distinctly to decline your attentions.

Jones (tragically)—You love another?

Mrs. O.—That is nothing to you.

Jones—You are engaged?

Mrs. O. (laughing)—Engaged! Better than that—I am married.

Jones—Married!—Then Mr. Ogilvie is not dead?—(*aside*) what a sell!

Mrs. O.—My husband dead! No, I hope not.

Jones—And you are not a widow?

Mrs. O.—Only a grass widow—nothing more.

Jones—Unhappy me!—and your husband?

Mrs. O. (looking at her watch)—Will be here in a few moments—is here perhaps already.

Jones (aside)—Her husband here! is she the Major's wife after all? Well, of all—but now to retire with dignity.

(*He approaches her, kneels on one knee, and kisses her hand.*)

Arabella—I mean Mrs. Ogilvie—adieu! I take my leave and humbly crave your pardon. Time that heals all things will heal my broken——

As he speaks the Major appears at the entrance door—their backs are turned to him, and he does not see Mrs. O's face.

Mrs. O. (laughing)—Oh, don't! Please don't! (*Suddenly perceives the Major and quickly draws her veil over her face.*)

Gracious me! A stranger. Oh! when will my husband come?

[*Exit hurriedly L. H.*

Major slowly and solemnly advances to Jones—his arms folded and his brow gloomy.

Major—Sir, there are limits——

Jones—There are—seven years at home and—(*coolly*) three in India, I believe.

Major—Sir, must I speak clearer?

Jones—Well, your voice is a little husky, I confess.

Major—Sir, in two words——

Jones—Pardon me, that is four already.

Major (exploding)—Dam my wig, Sir Harcourt——

Jones—Don't use bad language, Colonel.

Major—Major, Sir, Major. I repeat——

Jones—So you do.

Major—I consider, Sir——

Jones—So do I.

Major—That your behaviour, Sir—your conduct, Sir—in two words, Sir——

Jones—Oh, come now—that won't do—two!

Major—There is but one course open, Sir——

Jones—Excuse me, Colonel. Your information is not correct. There is—let me see—Bombay, Poona, Bangalore, Meerut——

Major—Tut, tut, Sir—don't beg the question.

Jones—What question?

Major—Don't pretend to misunderstand me.

Jones—I don't—I merely wish you to be correct—the correct card, you know.

Major—Once more, Sir Harcourt, I demand an explanation.

Jones—Oh, is that all? Why didn't you say so? Here it is—(*confidentially and rapidly*)—the fact is, I would willingly; but Government—still I'll ask the Editor of the *Times of India*, and if he consents; but then the *Gazette* won't—so what can I do? Now if the *Indian Statesman* were still here; but Temple—Sir Richard, you know,—couldn't do without him—and as the Rommany Rye remarks——

Major (interrupting him)—Sir, this is evading the matter—an explanation, Sir——

Jones—Certainly! As I said before, we'll refer it to the Commissioner of Police—good fellow, Souter,—and if he can obtain the consent of the Parsee Punchayet, why, I'll——

Major (impatiently)—It is evident to me, Sir——

Jones—But not to me—not to me.

Major—That you have been paying attentions——

Jones—Pardon me: a mistake: I never pay anything when I can avoid it.

Major (continuing without noticing Jones' interruptions)—In a quarter in which I am deeply interested——

Jones—Oh! you've only an interest in one quarter. Well, that's not much.

Major—Cease this foolery, Sir Harcourt. I demand instant reparation.

Jones—Couldn't be done, Colonel. In the P. W. D. instant reparation means two years—planning, six months; submitting, six months; revising, six months; tendering, six months—that makes two years, you see. Hope there's no very imminent danger!

Major—Tush, Sir, that lady——

Jones—Oh! a lady in the case! Sorry for that.

Major—That lady, Sir Harcourt, is——

Jones—Stop one moment; now tell me frankly, Colonel, did you ever know a case in which there wasn't a woman?

Major—Sir, that lady is my wife!

Jones (suddenly changing his tone)—Your wife! Do you mean to say, Major, that the lady who just left this room is your wife?

Major—Of course I do. Of course I do. Damme, Sir, do you think a man doesn't know his own wife? I didn't see that lady's face, it's true, but I knew her at once. I heard you call her Arabella, and my wife's name is Maria Jane; but that little dodge won't blind me. Sir, I call upon you for the satisfaction one gentleman never refuses to another.

Jones (aside)—What the dickens shall I do? I'm in a fog. Arabella his wife! Nonsense, it cant be!—(*To the Major, suddenly facing him*) You want to fight, eh?

Major—Certainly, Sir, certainly.

Jones (taking off his coat)—Come on, then.

Major (recoiling)—Sir Harcourt Grosvenor, I am astonished! I'm not a prize-fighter. I am a soldier, and demand a soldier's arms.

Jones—All right. Send for any soldier you like, I don't care. I'll take any man of my own size

Major—You misunderstand me, I mean pistols, swords—arms used by gentlemen.

Jones—I am the challenged party and I choose—these arms—(*pulling up his sleeve*)—theres a bicep for you.

Major—No, Sir. I have brought with me a brace of pistols. One moment, and I'll be back with them.

[*Exeunt R. H.*

Jones (pulling on his coat)—Here's a go! In for a duel. Good heavens! How shall I escape from this madman? Oh, Arabella, Arabella,! How you have deceived me! You're Maria Jane and not Arabella at all, and you're a grass widow in Bombay with a husband in Poona! I don't understand it a bit; but *tempus fugit*, how shall I get away? If I run across the open, that infernal lunatic will probably have a pot at me with one of his pistols; if I hide anywhere, but there's nowhere one can hide in a travellers' bungalow. I'll go and reconnoitre.

(*He opens the exit door gently, and finds himself face to face with the Major, who enters with a pistol in each hand.*)

Major (advancing as Jones recoils)—No, you don't, Sir. No you don't.

Jones—Don't what? You don't think I was going away, do you?

Major—So much the better—let me close the doors and windows—(*he places pistols on table and deliberately closes doors and window.*)

Jones (aside)—Good Gad! Is he going to murder me?

Major—Now that we are free from intrusion and everything made snug and easy, have you a pocket handkerchief?

Jones—Why? What for?

Major—Luckily I have one—(*draws a silk handkerchief from his pocket.*) You see this? Now you take one end in your left hand and a pistol in your right. I take the other end and my pistol. We count out loud up to ten, and then——

Jones—Well, and then?

Major—I shall be sorry if——

Jones—Damme, Sir, you're about the coolest blooded fellow I ever came across.

Major (suavely)—I was always remarkable for that quality.

Jones—But I'll see you at Jericho first before I fight a duel like that.

Major (aside)—Never thought he would.

Jones—Still, as you want satisfaction, I'll make you a proposal in my turn. We'll adjourn to the edge of the ravine below the bungalow. We'll put foot to foot and shoulder to shoulder, and the first man who goes over the precipice——

Major—Will remain at the bottom.

Jones—Probably so until he's fetched—(*taking the Major's arm*)—Come along.

Major (resisting)—No, Sir. I have no fancy for being eaten by wild beasts.

Jones—Nor I shot by them.

Major—Sir!

Jones—Well, Sir?

(*They face each other defiantly as Mrs. Ogilvie enters hurriedly L H with a note in hand.*)

Mrs. O.—The train is coming in, and my husband is in it. I fly to meet him.

Jones (stopping her)—One moment, please. Your husband! Is not this gentleman (*pointing to the Major*) your husband?

Mrs. O. (laughing)—Good gracious! That fat old man, my husband! No, certainly not.

Major—Old and fat—this is too much. I don't know this lady. She is not my wife. But where then is my wife? What have you done with my wife?

Mrs. O.—I have seen no other lady here,—have you, Mr. Jones?

Major—Mr. Jones! Then you are not——?

Jones—Sir Harcourt Grosvenor, Baronet. Certainly not; but you insisted on my being that distinguished person, who stayed here about an hour yesterday. In fact—(*mimicking the Major*)—likeness to your lamented father—aristocratic profile——

Major—Hush, hu-h! Hold your tongue—not a word more. We have all been playing cross purposes. I took this lady for my wife and you for——

Jones—A Baronet—a very excusable mistake;—meanwhile if Mrs Ogilvie will permit me to escort her to the station——

Mrs. O.—Thanks! I would prefer to go alone. Let me therefore wish you, gentlemen, a very good day and an amicable settlement of your differences.

Major—Stay, I am off too. It is clear my wife has not come to Khandalla at all as I thought. (*To the audience*)—You don't happen to know where she's gone, any of you, do you? Perhaps she's never left Poona, so I'll go back and see.

Jones—And I'll return to Bombay, for I have no objection remaining here now, having lost my time and my hopes (*coming forward to footlights with the Major, L. H., and Mrs. O, R. H.*)—yet not quite lost, if you will agree with me that a pleasant hour may be spent sometimes in "A Day at Khandalla."

Curtain drops.

FINIS.

"CLIMBING DOWN A TREE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "XMNDLF" ought to have his wager refunded. It is no more correct to say "climb down," than to express yourself as "slipping upwards."

The word "climb" distinctly implies progress; so cannot admit of any retrogression, more especially in this disputed sense—descent of a tree—when its *escent* would be indicated by the use of the same word.

IDIOM.

Bombay, 26th August.

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF DOKHMAS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"W." has gone on blundering to the last. He has failed to show that he has read the Avesta, or any of its translations, as is clearly evidenced by his wrong reference to the 5th Fargud for graveyards, and to the 3rd for towers of silence, and by his equally wrong statement that Europeans have given the signification of graveyards to the word dokhma. I asked him to name and quote the European authors, and his utter silence in his reply of this morning is very significant indeed.

He may delight to pervert the plainest meaning of Spiegel's explanatory note, but in so doing he has again shown that he has not read carefully even the English translation of the Avesta, not to speak of the German and French ones.

Mr. Bleek in his preface to Spiegel's English translation informs the reader that, "after the MS. had been returned with Professor Spiegel's corrections, Mr. Cama and the translator carefully compared it with a Gujarathi manuscript translation—perhaps the best which the Parsees possess—and the *principal variations* between the translation and that of Professor Spiegel are added in the foot-notes to each page."

Now, Sir, by Bleek's own avowment the appearance of a foot-note giving a different meaning in the Gujerathi translation for the word dokhma indicates without a shadow of doubt that he, like myself, considered that the Gujerathi translation "cemeteries" was a *principal variation* from Dr. Spiegel's translation, and yet "W" persists in maintaining that Dr. Spiegel has translated dokhma by graveyards.

"W." has in his extremities invoked Dastoor Peshuton, and I wonder how could he persuade himself that the Dustoor supports him. The Dastoor, on the contrary, has told him that the word dokhma has been translated by the Parsees as graveyards: where then goes the untenable assertion of "W." that graveyards was the translation of the word dokhma as given by German Zend scholars?

A PARSEE.

P. S.—I do not know if you desire to see this dokhma question being still ventilated in your columns, but if you do, it is vain work to argue with "W.," since he has betrayed ignorance of the subject which he has handled. Even the Dastoor has confounded "Uzdâna" with towers of silence. By a reference to the sixth Fargud he will observe that the towers of silence in the 45th verse are contrasted with the "Uzdâna in the 50th, and they must necessarily be two different things.

NATIVE NAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see published in an Extraordinary *Government Gazette* of 21st instant the names of sixteen European and native gentlemen nominated by Government, and of sixteen elected by the Justices of the Peace, to be members of the Municipal Corporation of this city. But it must, I presume, have surprised many, as it has surprised me, to see the native and Parsee names printed in the same way as those of the Europeans.

Now, as regards European or Christian names, in an alphabetical list, the surname is first written and then the Christian name. To treat native names similarly is absurd and incorrect, inasmuch as they have no surnames like the Christians. Their names should not therefore have been written as they appear in the *Government Gazette*—that is, for instance, *Narayen Dajee* should not have been written *Dajee, Narayen*; nor should *Homjee Cursetjee Dady* have been rendered *Dady, Homjee Cursetjee*. Many, no doubt, must have been surprised and amused to see these names thus transposed, without rhyme or reason. Such a blunder as this should not have appeared in an official document, carrying with it the stamp of authority. I throw out this hint in the hope that in future such blunders will be avoided.

26th August. OBSERVER.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, 24TH AUGUST.

To-morrow will commence the trial, before Mr. Mackenzie, First Assistant Collector, of the case of the Ranee of *Koth Drangdra*, accused of substituting another child as heir-apparent in lieu of her own, alleged to be dead by the police. Messrs. Taylor and Starling arrived by last night's train to conduct the defence. A bungalow has been fitted up for their accommodation, from which it would appear that they expect the trial to last some time. On account of the police connexion in the case much public interest is centred in it.

The station is almost bare, the Collector, Judge, and others having gone to Surat to enjoy themselves at the expense of the Soorthes in return for the brilliant hospitalities the latter experienced while here at the recent festivities and sports.

Busy meetings have been held these two days by the Ahmedabad Association to remonstrate against certain provisions of the municipal, the salt, and steam boiler bills.

LAHORE, 21st AUGUST.

The total silence of your Lahore correspondent for some months past has quite justified your readers concluding that he has either been home on leave or enjoying a lengthened relaxation in the central jail. Although such good fortune has, however, not been his lot, a short stay in the hills has given sufficient relish to existence to enable him to resume his functions.

Lahore is necessarily very dull at this part of the hot season, everybody being away somewhere. One of our old-established tradesmen has, after protracted endurance given us up as a bad job and closed his business, and it is probable that an equally venerable firm will soon follow suit. There is only one Chief Court judge in the station, and even he is about to leave us for Rangoon. The Government is at Murree, and the senior chaplain, with dozens of other public officers, is doing Cashmere: science and divinity are, however, still represented by all the doctors and most of the missionaries. As it is probably still incessantly raining at all the hill stations, we have no reason to envy the favoured many who are there, enriching grasping house proprietors, and the vendors of goloshes, waterproofs, and umbrellas. The constant rain has made nature quite cheerful, and the once dusty deserts that defied all the efforts of the Irrigation Department may now almost be characterized as blooming meads. If we could forget the thermometer and banish a gnawing interest in the health of the ice machine, our conditions would be perfect. *Indian Public Opinion* alone seems to escape these reviving influences, and persistently endeavours to damp our spirits by long lists of officers going on leave and a series of legal and ethical essays, instead of giving us verbatim reports of recent interesting Chief Court cases, abusing Government, or clipping out the latest anecdotes about Sir George Campbell from the Bengal papers.

The event of the week has been the arrival of Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B., enroute from Simla to Yarkand. Yesterday (Wednesday, the 20th) a public dinner was given at the Club in his honour, and was well attended, considering the few people left in the station—about forty gentlemen being present. After the standing toasts had been disposed of—the Queen, Royal Family, Viceroy, and Lieutenant-Governor (by the bye, why did not the band give "O Willie! we have missed you!" after the last toast?)—Captain Nisbet, the Deputy Commissioner, in a neat speech, proposed the health of Mr. Forsyth and the success of his mission. Not the least interesting part of Captain Nisbet's remarks was his pointed reference to possibilities on the retirement of the present Lieutenant-Governor. Although this revelation was perhaps somewhat premature, there is no doubt that officers possessing a thorough knowledge of Central Asian politics will now more than ever be in their right place at the head of the Punjab affairs.

Mr. Forsyth is not a good speaker, and his reply did not reveal anything of political interest, but was very interesting and attentively listened to. While deploring his own severance from the Punjab, he pointed out that the majority of the mission are still connected with it, and would in the present undertaking well maintain the honour of England and their province. After humorously describing the difficulties he experienced from the ladies in the course of his choice of the scientific officer of the mission (Messrs. Henderson and Cayley having originally been offered the duty now resting with Dr. Bellew), he paid a well deserved and graceful tribute to the qualification and former services of the native section of his staff. No occasion of this kind could possibly pass without mention of Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Forsyth's remarks on the subject were responded to in a manner that showed plainly how inseparable from Central Asian affairs Shaw's name has become. It was truly said that the present mission had been in a great measure rendered possible by the work of that explorer, and Mr. Forsyth closed his remarks under this head by a statement of his belief that Government was conscious of the public advantage that would ensue from the regular enlistment of Mr. Shaw's services.

Mr. Forsyth leaves at once for Murree, and all who take an interest in his important and interesting mission must hope that nothing further will occur to delay the movement of the dilatory Yarkand Envoy now enroute from Constantinople to Leh.

There has been a deal of unsound intelligence about the future of the Punjab Northern Railway in the papers lately. It has been stated that the works are stopped pending the rediscussion of the gauge. Although the news received some time ago by the *Pioneer* that the Supreme Government has strongly recommended a return to the 5 feet 6 inch gauge is doubtless correct, it has not affected in any way such small progress as can be made during the present idle season. The Ravee Bridge, so far as its piers are concerned, is an established fact; and the masonry of the immense Chenab Bridge will also be entirely finished next year. The girders for the Ravee and Jhelum bridges, which are useless for the 5 feet 6 inch gauge, are on their way from Calcutta to Lahore. Any change in the gauge will result in an enormous sacrifice, as the line between Lahore and Jhelum has been got ready for the 3 feet 3 3/8 inch gauge, with the exception of the completion of the three large bridges and the laying of the permanent way. All the metre gauge sleepers are cut, the light rails and other material on the ground, and four engines and about eighty waggons erected and partly in use. Those who have studied the question, free from home prejudice and independently of inapplicable English experience, are convinced that any change now will be the height of folly and waste. The military men and engineers who oppose the metre gauge argue with their usual profound contempt for the money aspect of the question.

A friend of mine, of great railway experience and rather prejudiced against the narrow gauge, has sent me a most favourable account of a journey he took over the recently opened section of the Delhi-Rajpootana State Railway (Delhi to Rewaree). He describes the speed of fifteen miles an hour as well maintained, the coaches just as comfortable as those of other lines (he knows "Russian as well as English railways), and the traffic arrangements excellent. The new State goods and passenger tariff has yet to stand the tests of use and financial success, but there can be no doubt that the system is a decided move in the right direction—namely, *simplicity*.

It is stated in the last issue of Morgan and Co.'s "British Trade Journal" that Mr. Calvert has induced some home capitalists to work the silver mines in Kooloo.

BOMBAY.

The rainfall registered at Byculla on Sunday was 8 inches 8 cents.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a native child, of premature birth, was found in a gully at Coomarwara on Monday.

PETTY CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT BROACH.—There were six cases at the Petty Criminal Sessions held at Broach last week.

HINDOO HOLIDAY.—The Police and the Small Causes Courts will be closed to-day on account of its being the 'Gunnesh Chaturthee" holiday.

RAINFALL AT TOOLSEE.—The total rainfall at Toolsee up to 23rd instant was 58 inches 59 cents. at the hill, and 62 inches 77 cents at the valley.

RAIN IN GUJERAT.—We learn from a private letter that there was a good fall of rain in several parts of Gujerat on Saturday and Sunday.

AHMEDABAD.—The Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmedabad sentenced the other day a native to a month's imprisonment on a charge of defamation.

BIT BY A DOG.—On Monday a Hindoo boatman was bitten by a mad dog at the Musjid Bunder. The dog was immediately destroyed, and the man was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.—A vernacular newspaper states that Mr. Jugabhoy has contracted with the Surat Municipality to pay for two years Rs. 2,73,000, for the income or revenue of the Municipality.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Some of the native newspapers disapprove of the nomination of Colonel Anderson, Political Agent Southern Mahratta Country, as member of the local Legislative Council.

DEATH BY SNAKE-BITE.—On Monday an inquest was held at Wudalla on the body of Babajee Ramjee. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the deceased's death was caused by his having been bitten by a snake.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held on Monday at Cruikshank Road concerning the death of a Parsee named Sorabjee Rustomjee. The jury upon the evidence found that the man had committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Monday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a Hindoo lad aged about six years, named Luxmon Succaram, who was accidentally drowned in a pond. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 23rd August, was 50 feet 3 tenths, the total rainfall up to the same period having been 48 inches 52 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 49 feet 6 inches, the rainfall being 56 inches 33 cents.

A PICK-POCKET.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a man named Fuckeer Esoob was charged with stealing six annas from the pocket of one Gunnesh Govind. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and, being an old offender, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday night a hack buggy was accidentally upset near the Nabob's Tank, Mazagon. The driver was thrown on to the road and sustained severe contusions. A Mr. and Mrs. Nelson who were in the buggy at the time, escaped uninjured. The driver had to be conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A GANG OF DACOITS.—The *Suryadaya* states that the gang of dacoits which exists in Shahapoor taloka is said to have recently committed a daring dacoity in the village of Chuden, which is situated at the foot of the ghauts. The leader of the gang was present during the perpetration of the crime, and challenged the villagers to come and catch him.

KUTCH WEATHER REPORTS for the first half of the present month speak doubtfully of the agricultural prospects. In the Wagur district, however, the weather has been more favourable:—"Rainfall 10 inches and 64 cents. in Adhoi. The insects called 'Kootree,' whose sudden appearance was dreaded by the cultivators, were wholly destroyed by the last fall."

MURDER OF A RAJPOOT AT AHMEDABAD.—A short time ago, at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad, before Mr. W. H. Newnham, Sessions Judge, a Rajpoot, aged about sixteen years, named Adesing Umersing, was charged with the murder of a Rajpoot named Thakutsing. The judge on the evidence adduced convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be transported for life.

THE PUBLISHER AND PRINTER OF A NEWSPAPER IN TROUBLE.—Mr. Pells, Public Prosecutor, appeared before the Senior Magistrate yesterday and obtained summonses against Justiniano Felizardo Couto alias Justes Couto, for publishing the newspaper called the *Echo Portugues*, contrary to the provisions of section 3 of Act 25 of 1867; and against Cowasjee Pestonjee, for printing the aforesaid newspaper without legibly printing therein the name of the printer, contrary to the above Act.

ON Saturday last, at Ganesh Khind, a good conduct medal was presented to Sergeant T. Relf, of H. E. the Governor's Band, for long service and meritorious conduct, by Major Deane, Military Secretary to H. E., who complimented the sergeant. We believe that this is the first time any person has obtained a good conduct medal in the Governor's Band, in which a man must serve 21 years without a single case of bad conduct being brought against him before he becomes entitled to the honour.

THE ASSAULT ON A NATIVE VAKEEL OF SURAT.—A short time ago Mr. Kirparam Dajee, a vakeel of Surat, was seriously assaulted by two natives of that place. On the 2nd inst. Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, appeared before Mr. Jugjeewandas Khooshaldas, full-power magistrate of the station, and applied that prisoners be admitted to bail, and that a day be fixed for the hearing of the case. The application was refused on the ground that the complainant was so seriously assaulted that he would not be able to attend the Court for a few days. Mr. Pherozshaw was, however, allowed to see his clients in the chowkey.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A EUROPEAN INSPECTOR OF THE MUNICIPALITY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Second Magistrate, a European inspector attached to the Health Department of the Municipality, by name Lewis, was committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Marriott :—

PREMJEE KUNDOO v. KHEMJEE JADOWJEE.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the plaintiff, moved for a postponement until the 9th September. His Lordship granted the application : plaintiff to give notice of postponement to the defendant.

H'KEMCHUND KESSOWJEE v. BHIMJEE GHELLA.

Mr. Kasinath Telang, instructed by Mr. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiff, asked for a postponement. The case was postponed till the first short causes day after the October vacation.

MOOLJEE JAITHA V. PUNDDAPPA KESSOW.

Mr. Kasinath Telang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a month's postponement on the ground that the summons had not been served on the defendant. The case had been called and struck out ere this ; but his Lordship allowed it to stand on the list and postponed it until the 23rd September next.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

Neither party appeared in the following two cases, which were struck out :—Abdool Hoosein Hebtoola v. Kissondas Assaram and Ramchunder Balwant v. Chodree Goolam Lillanee.

ARDASHIR HORMASJEE WADIA v. CURSETJEE SORABJEE.

Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 13,991, of which Rs. 13,955 was due as the balance of a redraft from England. On the 18th July 1872, defendant consigned 403 bales of cotton to plaintiff's London agents, then Dickenson, Rose and Co., now Dickenson, Akroyd and Co., and drew £3,600 against the goods. Plaintiffs negotiated the bill in Bombay and paid the proceeds to defendant. The cotton was sold in May 1873, and a redraft for Rs. 15,704 against defendant was received for the deficiency. Defendant, however, refused to accept the redraft, and it was protested by a notary public. Defendant was given credit for Rs. 1,719, the amount received from an Insurance Office for damage done to a portion of the cotton. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 13,991, with interest and costs.

THE following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Green :—

DOONGURSEY DYAL V. KHATHO VERSJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee appeared for the plaintiff ; one of the defendants appeared in person. This action was brought to recover Rs. 2,229-11-2, due on an adjusted account. The defendants having filed their petition in the Insolvency Court in which they admitted the debt. The Judge passed a decree for the amount claimed whith costs and interest, execution to be stayed till further orders.

DORABJEE BYRAMJEE V. DULJEE GAJOODEN PATEL.

Mr. Kasinath Trimbuck Telang appeared for the plaintiff, who proved his claim, which was for Rs. 10,051 ; including interest, due on an adjusted account for goods sold to the defendant. A decree was given as prayed for with interest, cost, and the usual interest in judgment.

S. TYABJEE AND CO. V. RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE SOOKHIA.

Mr. B. Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiffs ; the defendant did not appear. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,185-6-10, with interest at 9 per cent. From the 18th June 1873, due on a bill of exchange negociated by the defendant on a consignment of gum, and purchased by the plaintiffs. The case was proved, and there being no opposition a decree was passed for the amount claimed with interest on principal and judgment, and costs.

CASES POSTPONED.

The following cases were postponed :—Jambaee, widow of Vullee Jewa v. Hajrabaee, widow of Abdool Saley Mahomed ; Hon. J. K. Bythell v. Purshotum Janardhunjee ; and Currimbhoy Heerjee v. Laljee Ludha and others.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A MASS was held on the morning of the 11th instant at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Rangoon, in consequence of the sickness prevailing in that town.

DARJEELING, 20th August.—Death has also been amongst us, and on Sunday last he very suddenly carried off the young wife of the telegraph officer, giving scarcely any warning of his approach, and affording the doctors no opportunity of anticipating and counteracting his fell design. The cause of death has, I hear, been since ascertained to be the bursting of an internal tumour and subsequent excessive hœmorrhage. —*Pioneer.*

THE total abstinence movement is gaining strength in Jubbulpoor particularly among the soldiers of the Borderers. It is stated the number of teetotallers of this regiment at the last temperance meeting was 104. Some estimate of the quantity of liquor consumed by European regiments may be formed from the fact that in one twelve-month the total amount of receipts realized by the canteens of the Borderers was over Rs. 50,000, and this while nearly 15 per cent. of the men were teetotallers !

A DARING case of house-breaking occurred at Jubbulpoor last week. The house of a Baboo, situated by the side of a public road, was broken into by eight or ten men, but owing to the cries of the occupants, and the hue and cry raised by the awakened neighbours, the burglars decamped almost as quickly as they entered. A correspondent writes :—" I am informed that the police made their appearance, but prudently remained in the background till the thieves began to run, when they pretended to give chase. One must, however, take, *cum grano*, all lively anecdotes to the prejudice of the constabulary."

BURDWAN.—A few short years have made a terrible change in this afflicted district which was formerly considered by the natives as the sanitarium of the whole of Bengal. The following description is taken from the "Travels" of Bholanath Chunder, and possesses a pathos of its own when we remember the present state of Burdwan. The writer is speaking of what he saw in October 1860. "Passed *Manarce*—a pretty village with many brick buildings and a fine *nabouttun* or nine-pinnacled Hindoo temple. The beautiful country, the invigorating air, the rich prospect of cultivation for miles, the rapid succession of villages, the innumerable tanks and fish-ponds, the swarming population, and the numerous monuments of arts and industry peculiar to Indian society, tell the traveller that he has entered the district of Burdwan, the district which for salubrity, fertility, populousness, wealth, and civilisation, is the most reputed in Bengal." —*Indian Observer.*

THE TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.—To day, the Senate of the Calcutta University will meet to elect the Tagore Law Professor for the ensuing year. There are four candidates—Mr. Davis, Mr. Wood, Syud Ameer Ali, barristers-at-law, and the present Professor, Baboo Shamachurn Sircar. Syud Ameer Ali, as a Muhammadan, and a gentleman of high literary attainments and culture, would be a good selection. The Faculty of Law, however, has recommended that Baboo Shamachurn Sircar should be re-elected for one year, and we have little doubt that the Senate will accept this recommendation. Baboo Shamachurn Sircar has already done good service in publishing his *Vyavastha Darpana*, a really good digest of Hindoo Law. During the past year he has not been idle, and his Tagore Law Lectures, 1873, are now before us. They are eighteen in number and make a goodly volume of 472 pages. We have not read them, and are therefore unable to express an opinion respecting them, but judging from his former book, we entertain every hope that the new volume will be a valuable and useful addition to the few books we possess on Muhammadan Law.—*Id.*

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—A powerfully-built American mullatto, employed at Perambore Workshops, Madras, engaged the other day a four-wheeled carriage to take him a distance of about half a mile and to return to his house, on reaching which he desired his wife to pay the driver eight annas. She tendered the amount which the coachman refused, and demanded a half day's hire for less than an hour's work, and he was told to take the offered money or none. He took it, but after driving some distance away returned on foot armed with three bricks, and finding the American, whose name is Barney Woods, reclining in the verandah of his house, stepped up close to him, and deliberately flung the bricks, one after another with terrible force and precision, full in his face, smashing his features in a horrible manner, and tearing the flesh quite away from one side of his lower jaw. The man Woods has been in hospital ever since, and lock-jaw set in a day or two after these shocking injuries were inflicted on him, while a report of his death got abroad, and a number of his friends actually attended at the hospital with the view of accompanying his remains to the cemetery. But, thanks to his huge muscular strength and nervous power, the man is said to be improving, and is likely ultimately to recover. Meanwhile, the coachman has been arrested, and is kept in close custody, bail having been refused, until Woods is in a condition to appear against him before the Sydapett Magistrate.

DISINFECTION.

THE following paper by Professor Rolleston on disinfection has been circulated for general information by the Sanitation Department of the N. W. P. Government :—

Rooms can be disinfected by burning brimstone in them in the proportion of 4 ounces to every 100 cubic feet. Doors, chimneys, and windows must be shut whilst this is being done, and any clothes or carpets belonging to such rooms may, previously to further disinfection be with advantage spread out on ropes in such rooms during the process. No disinfection of this kind is thorough if a man can live in the room whilst it is going on. Some volatile agents may perhaps protect against certain infections diseases without being at the same time injurious to men's lungs and lives ; but small-pox and cholera have never been shown to be controllable by such means within rooms occupied by human beings. Hence may be seen the inexpediency of recommending for our purposes, at the present time, certain substances commonly used in sick-rooms, which may be pleasant as deodorizers but are known to fail as disinfectants. For living-rooms, whilst occupied, it is all-important to insist upon good ventilation ; and for such good ventilation it is requisite that all the air of such rooms should be changed. This is best done by seeing that fresh air is admitted as nearly as possible on a level with the ceiling. In every sick-room one or other of the solutions mentioned below should be placed in any utensil which is liable to be used by any person suffering from any infectious disorder. Thus the evacuations can be disinfected before they can become mischievous.

Water-closets, privies, cess-pools, and drains can be disinfected by copperas (sulphate of iron). Carbolic acid can be used with advantage in company with, or after, but not without copperas. A certain quantity of disinfectant will disinfect only a certain quantity of foul matter, and disinfection is imperfect till all "hot" smell or alkaline reaction is abolished. For the disinfection of a cubic foot of filth half a pound of copperas dissolved in a couple of quarts of soft water is sufficient. The daily addition by each individual using a privy or water-closet of two-thirds of an ounce of solid copperas to such privy, or one-third of [illegible] of the above solution to such water-closet, will [illegible] wholesome if any accumulation of filth which it may [illegible]ain or communicate with, has been previously disinfected according to the directions given above. Carbolic acid, which need not be chemically pure, can be used after the addition of copperas till the place smells strongly of it. It should be used in the fluid state, its sombinations with lime and magnesia having an alkaline reaction, and being therefore unsuitable for the present purpose. It may be diluted by being shaken up with twenty times its volume of water, and if poured from a watering-pot with a rose-nozzle over the sides of a recently emptied privy or cess-pool will do great good. Saw-dust, or sand, strongly impregnated with carbolic acid, may be used for this purpose. Chloralum (solution of chloride of aluminium of Sp. Gr. 1160) will acidify ordinary sewage and destroy its living organisms when added in the proportion of 1 part to 40. It may be expected therefore to act as a disinfectant. This can not be said of chloride of lime. All water-closets and privies should when epidemics of cholera or typhoid may be expected, be disinfected whether they be offensive or not. It is well at such periods to avoid using any such conveniences which have not been disinfected, especially if, as at hotels and railway stations, they may have been used by persons from infected localities. All the conveniences mentioned need ventilating as much as living-rooms do.

Body and bed-clothes should be disinfected either by immersion in Burnett's Solution (of chloride of zinc), diluted in the proportion of a pint to a gallon of water, and kept in a glazed earthenware vessel, or by prolonged boiling.

Woollen clothes may be disinfected in an oven by a temperature of 250° F.

It is well to *burn* anything infectious which we can afford to burn.

THE CAPTURE OF THE "VIGILANTE."

COLOGNE, August 1.—The *Cologne Gazette* has this morning received an account of the capture of the Vigilante by the Frederick Charles, dated Carthagena, July 22, and signed by the German consul in that place, and other German residents of note. The writers express deep gratitude towards Captain Werner, the commander of the Germrn vessel, for rescuing them from imminent danger, and add an account of the incident based on the evidence of eye-witnesses. Captain Werner was on the 22nd of July on the point of leaving Alicante for Carthagena with the intention of affording protection to the German residents there against the insurgents, when a decree from the Spanish Government reached him declaring insurgent vessels pirates. On the 23rd, in the morning, close to Carthagena, Captain Werner encountered the Vigilante, and resolved at once to attack her. Though engaging her at a considerable disadvantage under the guns of the Spanish forts and with insurgent vessels of greatly superior force (collectively) anchoring in the harbour, he successfully compelled her to strike her red flag, and, acting in concert with the British advice boat Pigeon, whose captain acceded to Captain Werner's views, he effectively prevented the insurgent flotilla from leaving the harbour. Several of the writers the same morning proceeded on board the Frederick Charles and also the Pigeon, where they met with a most friendly reception. The two commanders appear to have acted in concert throughout. The two vessels, joined by the Vigilante, and manned with a German crew, took up a hostile position towards the harbour in order to repel at once any attack coming from the insurgents. The revolutionary Government despatched a commission on board the Frederick Charles about twelve o'clock at noon, to demand an explanation and also the immediate release of vessel and crew. Captain Werner, in reply, said nothing was more remote from his intention than to interfere in internal matters of politics between Carthagena and Spain ; but that, on the ground of international law, both right and duty justified him in seizing the vessel, which he had reason to suspect of piracy. It was his duty, moreover, to protect the Germans in Carthagena from bloodshed, loss, and persecution ; and on that ground likewise he had no option but to seize the vessel. He declared his readiness at once to release the officers and crew on the following conditions :—1. That the revolutionary Government would explicitly acknowledge the red flag to be irregular, according to the established code, and his seizure of the Vigilante, therefore, a perfectly legitimate act. 2. That the same Government would guarantee perfect safety of life and persons to all Germans, English, and other foreigners in the city. 3. That none of the insurgent vessels bearing the red flag and lying at anchor in the harbour should quit the same before the captain had received further instructions as to his conduct from higher quarters. The vessel Vigilante, Captain Werner explained, must under all circumstances remain in his charge on behalf of the emperor William till he had further orders. After several hours' consultation the Commission returned on board to notify the Government's acceptance of Captain Werner's terms. Thereupon ratifications were duly exchanged.

A CHINA paper records an accident from the bursting of a sodawater bottle. A servant having brought several bottles into a room, left them unopened on the table while he proceeded to execute other orders. In a couple of minutes one burst, and fragments of the glass struck two gentlemen who were standing near, penetrating the light clothing of one and causing a severe flesh wound in the side, the other fortunately escaping without injury. The change from an ice-chest to a hot room doubtless caused an expansion of the imprisoned gases, and the consequent explosion.

THE last publication in the world where a joke would be expected, would probably be a Code of Criminal Procedure. Yet any one who takes the trouble to refer to the illustration under Section 454 of Act X of 1872, will find a bull worth of having been recorded by Edgerworth :—" *A* intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. *A* may be separately charged with, convicted of, and *punished for*, three offences under Section 302, Indian Penal Code." The penalties under Section 302 (murder) are death, or transportation for life. We feel some difficulty in understanding how either can be inflicted the second and third time.—*Pioneer.*

A VERY curious case has just been brought before the civil tribunal of Vesoul, the facts of which may be thus summarily stated. At the commencement of the late war the town was occupied by the Germans, who turned the Palais de Justice into a military storehouse. In the beginning of January, 1871, the enemy had to fall back hastily before the advancing columns of Bourbaki, who was marching to the relief of Belfort. The officer in command of the Badeners, with a forethought which does much credit to his comme cial if not to his military training, being unable to carry off his magazines, conceived the ingenious idea of getting the maire of Vesoul to give him a receipt for the knapsacks and other materiel of war he was obliged to leave behind him. The French army entered the place, and, as in duty bound, fell on the enemy's baggage in spite of the remonstrances of the maire. Shortly afterwards Vesoul was reoccupied by the Germans, and not finding their military effects, they sent in the bill to the to the maire—a bill amounting to 126,000 f. In vain did the unfortunate functionary protest that he could not be held responsible for an act of war ; in vain did he urge that the French army had not exceeded its rights. General Werder would listen to no excuses, saying, "You must be signed, and you must pay," and Vesoul was menaced with pillage and other severities. The maire informed several notabilities that they would be seized as hostage in the event of resistance ; and finally, by the aid of arbitrary taxation, half the sum was paid, and only one hostage was sent across the frontier. Fortunately for Vesoul the treaty of peace was signed and the sufferings of the inhabitants were cut short. The good people of Vesoul declare that the maire had no right to sign such a document as that which he gave to the officer in command of the enemy's troops, and they are suing him to recover the amount.

THE ENGLISH POST OFFICE.

THE organization of the Post Office is a trite subject of national congratulation. Other institutions we may have borrowed from foreign countries, altered to suit our insular tastes, and, perhaps, improved, but cheap and uniform postage is an invention all our own. Its continual development is a record of the triumph of what we are proud to regard as a purely English conception. Doubtless when the change was first mooted no little courage was needed in those who accepted as well as those who suggested the scheme of a cheap and popular postal system. We were the first to take the plunge. Other nations have followed our lead. We are justified, then, in regarding with something of the interest of paternity the development of cheap postage throughout the civilized world. But it is in England that the system has been worked out in the most perfect form and on the most stupendous scale. No foreign experiments are comparable in interest or importance with the record of our own progress.

The Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, which has just been published, of course registers a constant increase in the work, and a consequent addition to the machinery, of the Post Office. The returns for the year 1872 show an increase of nearly 300 in the number of Post Offices, of which there are now more than 12,200 in the United Kingdom, and an increase of more than 700 in the number of letter-boxes, of which there are about 3,400. The total number of receptacles for correspondence conveyed through the Post is greater by one-fourth than it was ten years ago. The causes of this increase are sufficiently obvious. The population is growing rapidly, and education is becoming more widely diffused. It is a moderate computation to reckon that among the working classes three letters are written now for every two which were written ten years ago. Something of the same kind may be said of the use of newspapers and books, the carriage of which now constitutes a very important part in the business of the Post Office. It is disappointing that Mr. Monsell is compelled to admit so much inexactitude in the returns of the numbers of letters supplied by the local Postmasters that he this year refrains from offering any estimate of the total business done by the Department. But, whatever doubt may exist as to the precise numbers of letters, post-cards, newspapers, and books carried through the Post in 1872, the reality of the increase in the business done cannot be questioned. In 1871 there was a falling-off in the revenue consequent upon the reductions made upon the rates of postage in the previous year, but a liberal policy has, in the present development as well as in the original idea of our Postal system, worked with admirable certainty. The net revenue from postage in 1872 was over one million and a half, showing an increase of more than a quarter of a million as compared with the income from the same source in the previous year. But the revenue of 1871 had exhibited, as we have said, a large falling off ; and though this deficiency is more than covered by the increase of last year, the surplus is not very considerable. Mr. Monsell claims the right, however, to exempt from the ordinary calculation of profit and loss that portion of the expenditure of his Department which relates to the Mail Packet services and other undertakings which it is known will entail a loss from a mercantile point of view, but which the Government considers—on better grounds, we hope, than the Cape and Zanzibar Mail Contracts—justified by political reasons. He also scores off an estimated sum of nearly 100,000*l.* a year for the postage of the Government Departments, and reckons at 48,000*l.* the excess of expenditure upon buildings, of which the new Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand may be taken as an instance. He thus arrives at an estimate of net revenue from postage in 1872 amounting to 2,150,000*l.*

No portion of the work of the Post Office is regarded with more general interest than the Telegraphic Department. Here, too, the Report records an increase both in the machinery and in the work done. The question as to the propriety of the financial expedients by which telegraphic facilities have been extended is still pending in Parliament, but no one doubts that they must be continually extended. Of course, nothing resembling the extraordinary development of the telegraphic system in 1871 could be expected in the following year. The transfer of the Telegraphs to the State, as the Postmaster-General justly observes, made it possible for hundreds of villages to obtain facilities for telegraphic communication which they dared never even have asked for if the financial independence of every telegraph station had been enacted on strictly commercial principles. But this expansion of the area of telegraphy for the most part followed naturally upon the transfer of the lines from the Companies to the Government. Still, an additon of 300 new offices to the number previously opened is not insignificant ; but much more remarkable is the increase in the number of messages transmitted, which amounts to no less than 25 per cent. The business done with the newspapers, which is separated from the ordinary work of the Department, shows a still larger augmentation. The renting of private wires appears also a very promising element in the telegraphic finances. The same progress which is to be observed in the ordinary Postal business and in that of the Telegraphs is not less remarkable in the Money Order and Savings' Bank Departments. It was to be expected that the large reduction made in the commission on money orders would at first trench upon the profit of the work. Accordingly, although the business had increased in 1872 by nearly 16 per cent., the profits had diminished from close upon 50,000*l.* a year to less than 10,000*l.* a year. We have no doubt, however, that this gap will soon be filled up. The foreign and colonial money order business, though dealing with the sum of only one million sterling as compared with twenty-four millions of the home business, brings in nearly as large a profit. The increase under this head is enormous, amounting both in work and income to something like 36 per cent. Of the whole sum of one million, the United States and Canada absorb above three-quarters, leaving little more than 200,000*l.* for all the remaining British Colonies and all foreign countries.—*Times.*

PROPOSED SALE OF RUSSIAN POLAND

DR. WELCKER, a Russian professor of political economy, has just published a pamphlet on the present relations of Russia with Germany and Austro-Hungary, in which he advocates the sale of Russian Poland to Prussia. "It is the interest of Russia," he says, " in accordance with the precedents afforded by the Ionian Islands, Lauenburg, and Russian America, to sell Poland either to Prussia or to the German Empire. Prussia has already occupied Warsaw and a considerable part of Poland from 1795 to 1807. She would be able to check any aggressive tendencies of the Poles in the direction of Lithuania ; her superior civilization would by degrees Germanize the whole of the Polish territories under her rule ; and all danger of a union between Congress Poland and Lithuania would then cease. Russia would even gain if she gave up this costly possession for nothing ; but this she can hardly do with propriety. Both sides would profit by the bargain ; Russia because she wants money, and Prussia because she wants fertile territory. . . . The purchase-money could be taken out of the Prussian war indemnity, or, if this is no longer at the disposal of the Government, it might be raised by a Prussian or a German loan. The interest of this loan could easily be covered by the surplus of the Polish revenue, which would rapidly increase in an extraordinary degree under the excellent Prussian administration and by the importation of capital and intelligence into the country. . . . The Russian Conservatives, who detest the Katkoff party, would make it totally powerless by abandoning the Poles, who are the chief supporters of a Roman Catholic policy ; while neither the Conservatives nor the Constitutional Liberals are for a moment sure of retaining their politica and personal freedom, or even their property, so long as the Mouraviéffs and the soldiery who have been trained in Poland *à la* Haynau may be let loose against them. The influential Russian grandees who obtained estates in Poland in 1831 and 1863 would also be great gainers, for these estates would enormously increase in value under the Prussian rule. On the Prussian side, too, great interests would be involved. At present the army, the agriculturists, and the capitalists in Poland occupy an aggressive opposition towards Prussia ; they are a permanent menace to her of a Panslavist agrarian war, or at least of a constant striving in this direction, and it is most probable that if Russia does not sell Poland, she will invade Prussia." As to what the Poles themselves would think of such a bargain, Dr. Welcker does not consider that this is a matter of much consequence. He admits that what they would like best is a restoration of their country to its ancient independence ; but this he thinks is quite out of the question. The Poles would "no doubt gain by exchanging the Russian rule for the mild rule of the first civilized nation in the world ;" and, on the other hand, " the German Empire will much more rapidly disarm Polish Ultramontanism than Russia, notwithstanding all her severe measures, has been able to do."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

CURIOSITIES OF SLEEP.

WE have an example of the way in which after long wakefulness, accompanied by much physical exertion, sleep will overpower even a strong man, in the following quotation from Mr. MacGregor's " Voyage Alone in the Yawl, *Rob Boy*." He gives this account of his arrival at Dover after a perilous voyage across the channel from Havre :—

" I went up to the Lord Warden Hotel, meaning to write home, dine, and go to bed, after fifty three hours without sleep ; but while waiting for the servant to bring hot water and with my jacket off, I tumbled on to the bed for a moment. Then it was three o'clock p.m. ; soon, as it seemed, awake again, I saw it was still light, and bright sun shining ; also my watch had run down, the water-jug was cold, and it was a puzzle to make out how I felt so wonderfully fresh. Why, it was next day, and I had soundly slept for, seventeen hours." Cases to illustrate the fact that excitement is not sufficient to insure wakefulness are not perhaps so familiar or so obvious. There are however, instances on record of sailors having fallen asleep during the height of an engagement, and while the roar of the cannon was sounding in their ears, fairly overcome by the exhaustions of their nervous systems, in consequence of the protracted exertions to which they had been exposed. We all know, too, by experience, that reading or preaching, which may be sufficiently stimulating or exciting in itself, fails to keep us awake if our powers of endurance are exhausted. Who has not, under such circumstances, made the most virtuous resolves and the most determined efforts ? and yet he has found to his annoyance, and perhaps to his shame, that sleep got the mastery over him. But it is not only that excitement fails to keep us awake when nature demands repose, but even the call of duty and a keen sense of self-interest cannot do it. Thus, it has often been noticed that soldiers have fallen asleep while on the march, and that not in isolated instances—a young recruit here, or a sickly man there, but a large proportion of the men forming a company. This is more particularly apt to occur in hot climates during night marches. Many Indian officers have attested the fact. So well recognized, indeed, is it, that military manuals recommend that the band should play during the night in order to keep the men awake. In the memoir of the celebrated Major Hodson, of "Hodson's Horse," we find the following account from the pen of a brother officer :—" The way Hodson used to work was quite miraculous. He was a slighter man and lighter weight than I am. Then he had that most valuable gift of being able to get refreshing sleep on horseback. I have been out with him all night following and watching the enemy, when he has gone off dead asleep, waking up after an hour as fresh as a lark ; whereas if I went to sleep in the saddle, the odds were I fell on my nose." It may not seem so wonderful that men should sleep in the saddle. Those who are accustomed to riding may sleep in it almost as easily as other men do in a chair ; and the horse is an animal of such sagacity that the rider may well feel confident in relying upon his guidance. But that men should fall asleep while on the march, while the arm is shouldering a musket, and the legs are moving in regular step, does seem very strange. Such parts of system as can find repose insist, as it were, upon taking it, while those which cannot be spared are obliged to continue at work. In a similar way children employed in factories have been known to fall asleep while tending certain pieces of machinery, and doing what was necessary to keep them in motion. These and other milder examples of the same class—as, for instance, when a person falls asleep standing at a desk—are approaches to what we see normally among many animals—namely, that some part is in active exercise during sleep. Thus many quadrupeds sleep standing. It is evident, therefore, that their muscles are altogether not relaxed ; those which maintain the body in position are in a state of tension. The same is true of most birds. They sleep grasping a branch, and balancing their bodies on one leg. Every child notices with interest the way in which his canary or bullfinch goes to roost. Well, during that sleep some of its muscles are in constant activity.—*Golden Hours.*

It is somewhat curious to note that the late Bishop of Winchester and Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity, Cambridge, who both owed their preferment to Sir Robert Peel, both died from the same cause that took away their patron—a fall from a horse.—*Indian Observer.*

NOTICES.

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EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—" CHLORODYNE is the most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—" CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

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MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold	Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
"	Ear rings	" £ 1 10 to £10
"	Lockets	" £ 1 0 to £20
"	Suites	" £10 10 to £50
"	Chains Per Ounce	" £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogue.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
" Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
" Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
" Rings	from £ 5 to £500
" Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

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All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

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37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

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BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS :

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2½ per cent. will be allowed on Deposits at 7 days' notice for amounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac, and at 4 per cent. on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed " PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS :

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ " "

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

W. BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

HOTELS.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

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Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

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VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.